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Mongolia Report

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MONGOLIA REPORT

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GOMBOJAB'S REPORT AT MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH MEETING

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report presented at 5 October 1982 meeting held in conjunction with the commencement of the 31st Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month at Mongolian Trade Unions Central Cultural House: "Under the Banner of Internationalism and Brotherhood: Report by Comrade D. Gombojab"]

[Text] Comrades! The traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Months, which long ago became an inseparable part of our country's social and political life, are being inscribed as a brilliant page in the glorious chronicle of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and close, complete cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet nations.

This, the 31st Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, takes on special significance as a result of the fact that it is devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- those glorious historic events not only in the life of the Soviet nation, but also of mankind as a whole.

The Mongolian nation, together with the great Soviet nation and the nations of the other fraternal socialist countries, together with the entire progressive public throughout the world, is preparing to mark in a worthy manner these historic jubilees as the celebration of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as a celebration of the cause of peace and democracy, social progress, and the friendship of nations.

The friendship month that opens today will be carried out, as the previous ones were, under the sign of the further reinforcement of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and close complete cooperation between the peoples of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and the USSR, and the broad study and creative application, in all branches of our national economy and culture, of the very rich experience of the Soviet nation in communist building, under the sign of the achievement of new successes in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Congress, and the fulfillment, in all their indicators, of the planned assignments for 1982, the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR.

Comrades! In friendship with the Soviet nation, the workers of Mongolia always saw and continue to see their greatest revolutionary gain, a reliable guarantee of the

freedom and independence of their Motherland, and the absolute basis of their successes in the building of socialism.

The Mongolian nation is rightfully proud of the Mongolian-Soviet friendship, the basis of which was laid by the great V. I. Lenin and the founder of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and people's state, D. Sukhe-Bator, because the rate of development of the MPR along the path of building a new life completely confirms the rightness and the farsightedness of Leninist thought to the effect that the only correct path for every worker in Mongolia is the struggle for state and economic independence in union with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

Thanks to the wise leadership by its time-tested vanguard, the MPRP, and thanks to the complete fraternal aid and support of the Soviet Union, our nation was able to defend and solidify its revolutionary gains and successfully resolved the socioeconomic tasks of noncapitalist development, making the transition to socialism.

In the Report to the 18th MPRP Congress, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal emphasized, "Our absolutely first task consists in continuing steadily to reinforce and deepen our relations of friendship and complete cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet nation. Union, friendship, and brotherhood with the Soviet Union are a reliable guarantee of our successive development along the path of the building of socialism."

Our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the complete aid provided by the Country of Soviets, serve as a powerful factor for the successful resolution of the key party tasks in building the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR and converting the country into an industrial-agrarian state. Today the MPR, judged on the basis of a number of indicators of economic and social development, is outstripping many of the countries in the world. This is attested to, in particular, by the data pertaining to the per-capita production of meat, wool and wheat, electrical energy and coal, and certain types of mineral raw materials and nonferrous metals, and on the basis of the number of schoolchildren, students in higher educational institutions, doctors, and other specialists per 10,000 persons of population.

In 1981, as compared with 1940, the fixed assets in the national economy increased by a factor of more than 17; production of gross national product, a factor of 12.4; and national income, by a factor of almost 10. During the past 20 years the population's real income increased by a factor of 3.5. At the present time, our economy uses in only two days the same amount of capital investments that were invested in the entire national economy for the entire year of 1940.

Socialist industrialization is deepening dynamically. Our industry today produces 43 percent of the country's gross national product, 74 percent of the total output of industry and agriculture, and almost 30 percent of the national income. In only 9 days our industry produces as much industrial output as was produced in 1940 as a whole.

In 1981, as compared with 1940, the production of the gross output of agriculture doubled. During recent years, on the basis of the assimilation of virgin lands,

there has been intensive development of vegetable husbandry, which, for the most part, has been satisfying the public's needs for flour, potatoes, and vegetables.

In the development of all the branches of our country's national economy and culture, a decisive role has been played by, and continues to be played by, the fraternal assistance provided by the Soviet Union.

Industrial enterprises built with the aid of the Soviet Union produce almost half our country's gross industrial output, including 90 percent of the electrical energy and 80 percent of the coal. During the past period of slightly more than 10 years, the Soviet Union provided aid in the construction of more than 480 important projects in the national economy, among which we can note with pride the Joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, one of the largest in the world.

During the current five-year plan, aid by the Soviet Union in the socialist building of our country will double, as compared with the 1976-1980 period, and thus will again play a decisive role in implementing the vitally important socioeconomic tasks that were brought forward by the 18th MPRP Congress and reflected in the 7th Five-Year Plan for the development of our country's national economy and culture.

During the five-year plan, the USSR will provide assistance in the construction and remodeling of 340 projects of industrial, agricultural, housing, or cultural use, and in implementing a number of measures that are aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the economy and raising the workers' standard of living.

The Soviet Union has provided truly inestimable aid in developing our science and culture, and in training our national cadres.

This year there will be a broad celebration of the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the training of our national cadres in the Soviet Union. During the period that has elapsed, tens of thousands of Mongolian citizens received their education and mastered their specialty in hundreds of higher and secondary special educational institutions, and occupational-technical schools in the USSR. And at the present time also, thousands and thousands of young Mongolian men and women are studying in the Soviet Union.

Please allow me, in the name of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government, and in the name of all the workers of our country, to express the most heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet government, to the great Soviet nation, and personally to that outstanding political and state figure of modern times, that great friend of the Mongolian people, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, for the tremendous amount of aid and the constant attention that have been provided in the socialist building of the MPR, and to wish them new successes in carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Thousands of highly skilled Soviet workers and specialists are participating directly in the socialist building of the MPR; are working, with a deep awareness of their international duty, in all areas of our national economy and culture; are teaching their Mongolian colleagues the most advanced methods of organizing labor and production; and are lavishly sharing with them their skills and rich experience.

Joint labor with Soviet citizens contributes to the formation of communist conviction and an active vital position on the part of our workers and specialists in all branches of the national economy, and to their high spirit of organization and discipline. It teaches them, by means of a living example, how to live, work, and win in the Leninist manner. In the job of educating the new man, the builder of socialism, an important role is played by such effective forms of organizing joint labor as international brigades of Mongolian and Soviet workers, joint "Friendship" crews, production sponsorship of Mongolian workers by Soviet workers and specialists, and schools for developing the professional skills of the Mongolian workers.

Today, on the first day of our friendship month, we express the most sincere gratitude to all the Soviet workers and specialists who are taking direct part in the socialist building on Mongolian land, and, from the bottom of our hearts, we wish them greater success in labor and happiness in their lives.

Comrades! The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was won under the leadership of the brilliant leader of the workers of the world, V. I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party that was created by him, led to the formation of the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants, and announced to the entire world the advent of a new era in world history -- the era of the transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism. It was a fundamental turning point in the fates of all nations, including the Mongolian nation, and opened up for them the bright path to national and social liberation. At the present time the world system of socialism encompasses many countries in the world and exerts a tremendous effect upon the entire course of world development. The remarkable achievements of real socialism demonstrate the steady growth of the attractive force of the ideas of the Great October. There has been a constant buildup in the worldwide revolutionary process and the international communist, workers, and national-liberation movement.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- the great union state in which dozens of nations and nationalities have fused into a single family -- is approaching its glorious celebrations at the height of its powers.

"We want a voluntary union of nations," V. I. Lenin said, "a union which would not allow any kind of coercion by one nation over another, a union which would be based on the most complete trust, on the clear awareness of fraternal unity, on completely voluntary consent." The true triumph of the Leninist national policy was the congress that was held in Moscow in December 1922 -- the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviets -- which adopted the Declaration and Treaty governing the formation of the USSR. Those historic acts, which were prepared by the entire course of the development of the revolution, became the completely natural result of the free expression of the will of all the nations inhabiting Russia. Thanks to the Leninist policy of the CPSU, the Soviet Union has achieved not only legal, but also the actual equality of all nations and nationalities.

The indissoluble sociopolitical and ideological unity of the harmonious family of completely equal nations formed the great Soviet nation, which is tightly consolidated around the glorious Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by that consistent continuer of the immortal Leninist cause, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

World history does not know any other state which did so much for the complete development of nations and nationalities. The remarkable achievements of the Country of Soviets showed the entire world what tremendous heights can be reached by a free nation that is building a new, happy life. They were achieved under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, which stirred up and united the mighty forces and talent of the Soviet nation and, on the basis of the invincible theory of Marxism-Leninism, inspires them to perform great achievements, in a planned manner, in conformity with the laws of social develop, guiding the country's economic and social development.

The memory of mankind will always preserve the mass heroism of the Soviet nation, its military exploits in the name of defending the socialist Motherland and the saving of human civilization from the barbarisms of fascism! After expending a titanic effort in restoring the war-destroyed national economy within a short historical period of time, the Soviet Union became a mighty, industrial power with a highly mechanized agriculture, and advanced science and culture.

In 1981, as compared with 1922, the produced national income of the USSR increased by a factor of 167; and the fixed assets in the national economy exceed 1.85 trillion [= thousand billion] rubles. The industrial output increased during the past 60 years by a factor of almost 540, and today the USSR produces in 17 hours as much output as it did during the entire year of 1922. The share of the USSR in the world's industrial production has reached, at the present time, 20 percent, as compared with one percent in 1922.

The average annual volume of agricultural production in the Soviet Union during the past three five-year plans increased by a factor of 1.5, and the rates of its increase exceed by a factor of almost 2.5 the rates of population increase.

The implementation of the Food Program that was adopted by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will lead to the further buildup of the rates of production of agricultural output. In this program one finds the expression of the essence of the agrarian policy of the CPSU for the 1980's, the scientific substantiation for that policy, and a definition of the basic, fundamental directions to be taken. The carrying out of the Food Program has become a job for the entire Soviet nation and it will help to achieve a substantial increase in the production and consumption of the basic products per capita of population.

In the Soviet Union everything is being done for the steady rise in the workers' standard of living and cultural level. In 1981 the average monthly wages of workers and employees increased by a factor of almost 1.4, as compared with 1970, and the rate of payment for the labor performed by kolkhoz members increased at even higher rates. During the past two five-year plans more than 107 million Soviet citizens obtained new apartments or improved their housing conditions.

Considerable successes were achieved in the development of education and public health. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, the transition to universal mandatory secondary education was completed. At the present time in the USSR, all types of instruction extend to almost 101 million persons. In the Soviet Union there are 126 hospital beds and 38 physicians per 10,000 persons of population and, during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, 66.7 billion rubles were allocated for the development of public health and physical culture.

Marching in the vanguard of worldwide scientific-technical progress is Soviet science. The Soviet Union employs one-fourth of the world's total number of scientific workers. One of the most brilliant testimonies to the achievements of Soviet science and technology is the outstanding success achieved by the Soviet Union in the mastery of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The first artificial earth satellite was launched 25 years ago by the Soviet Union, and the first cosmonaut on our planet was Soviet citizen Yuriy Gagarin. Thanks to the achievements of Soviet cosmonautics, the Interspace Program has been successfully carried out. Within the confines of that program, a space flight was carried out by representatives of all the fraternal countries in the socialist community, including a citizen of our country. The joint Soviet-French space flight can serve as a example of cooperation between countries with different social systems, which example is worthy of being imitated.

Socialist in content and varied in national forms, the single Soviet culture is justly considered to be one of the greatest gains of the Soviet nation and it greatly contributes to the formation of the harmoniously developed new man -- the builder of communism.

The efforts of all nations and nationalities, and the inspired labor of all the Soviet citizens throughout the entire territory of the Soviet Union, are contributing to the stupendous creative work being carried out, and to the comprehensive assimilation of the natural resources of Siberia, where the world's largest complex for the production of petroleum and gas has been created and where industrial centers are growing, with well-developed machine-building, chemical, light, and food industry, and gigantic hydroelectric power stations. Workers and specialists sent from all the Soviet republics are constructing the "project of the century" -- the Baykal-Amur Mainline, which will make it possible to assimilate the natural resources of this vast region of 2 million square kilometers.

The integration of the economic potentials and resources of all the republics is accelerating the development of each of them, and there has been a process of the deepening of the socialist division of labor, and specialization and cooperation among them.

Soviet citizens are greeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new outstanding successes in all areas of public life, in the implementing of the majestic plans of communist creation which were developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades! In the Decree of the MPRP Central Committee, entitled "Preparation for and Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," it is especially emphasized that "the creation of the USSR was an outstanding event that occurred in world history after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the practical embodiment of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the triumph of the true power of the people, and the highest form of the unity and friendship of nations. At the same time, the formation of the world's first multinational union socialist state meant the creation of an inaccessible base for the protection of the cause of socialism under the conditions of capitalist encirclement."

The entire history of the Soviet state, the first legislative act of which was Lenin's Peace Decree, demonstrates that socialism and peace are inseparable. The Soviet Union continues today to wage a consistent struggle for the preservation and consolidation of the peace, for the bridling of the arms race, and for detente, making a colossal contribution to that cause.

The Peace Program for the 1980's which was formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress reconfirms the firm resolve of the Soviet Union to continue to fight unceasingly in the name of bringing closer the time when nations will be able to live under conditions of lasting peace and security and to devote all their efforts to creative labor. Presenting the Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "Defending the peace -- at the present time there is no greater task on the international scale for our party, for our nation, and, yes, for all the nations on this planet."

In development of that program, and for the purpose of implementing it, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev advanced during the year and a half which have passed since the 26th CPSU Congress a number of constructive initiatives, which found their reflection, in particular, in his statements at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, and also in Tashkent and Baku. The peoples of the world, first of all, warmly approve and hail the promulgation of the unilateral pledge of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Soviet peace initiatives pertain to Asia, to Europe, and to all other regions of the world, and provide for the prevention of crisis situations, for the elimination of trouble spots, and for the reinforcement of mutual trust. Recently Comrade L. I. Brezhnev brought forth, with regard to the problems in the Middle East, fundamental proposals that have been called upon to serve as the basis for the effective establishment of lasting peace in that region, which, for a prolonged period of time, has been a center of tension and has been unceasingly subjected to Zionist, imperialistic aggression. The peace proposals of the Soviet Union that were presented for consideration by the regular 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly are receiving broad approval throughout the world.

Soviet initiatives open up real paths for lessening and eliminating the threat of war, and their implementation will make it possible to solidify and deepen the detente and to develop, without any hindrance and on a mutually advantageous basis, broad and completely equal cooperation among all the states, irrespective of their social system, and, consequently, they completely conform to the fundamental interests and yearnings of the nations.

It is precisely for this reason that our party and the government and workers of the MPR warmly approve the initiatives of the Soviet Union.

The MPR, like all the fraternal countries in the socialist community, is firmly resolved to do everything to preserve and strengthen peace and international cooperation. That is attested to by the proposal that was advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress -- the proposal concerning the joint development and conclusion of a Convention governing mutual nonattack and nonapplication of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Our initiative is supported by the governments and public organizations of many countries throughout the world. It is especially pleasant to note that the CPSU Central Committee, the

Soviet government, and personally Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have highly valued and completely support our initiative.

Defending and reinforcing universal peace and security, expanding and deepening international cooperation, and thus guaranteeing the external conditions for communist and socialist building constitute the crux of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and all the countries in the socialist community.

Diametrically opposite purposes are pursued by the present U. S. administration and its henchmen, who are attempting to disrupt the military-strategic balance that has developed, and to achieve military superiority over the socialist world. This is what gives rise to new centers of conflict, and to the aggravation of the international tension. Washington stands behind the Israeli rulers who are committing new aggression in the Middle East and carrying out criminal genocide against the peaceful Palestinian and Lebanese population.

The active peace-loving efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community exert a mighty effect upon the development of international events and serve as an effective factor in defending the peace and suppressing the imperialistic aggression, and in the development of fruitful international co-operation. This is attested to by the traditional Crimean meetings between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the party and state leaders of the fraternal socialist countries.

The workers of the MPR warmly approve the results of the meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal in Crimea in August 1982. This friendly meeting, which reconfirmed the complete unity of the views of both sides with regard to all the questions being discussed, was a brilliant demonstration of the indissoluble friendship and complete cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, and between the Mongolian and Soviet nations, and of the close coordination of their foreign-policy activities in the name of peace and the security of nations. This makes a large contribution to the cause of the successful carrying out of the socioeconomic tasks and the foreign-policy course that were developed at the recent congresses of the two fraternal parties.

Comrades! The MPRP is consistently implementing a course aimed at the taking of all steps to achieve the rapprochement and consolidation between the MPR and the USSR and the other fraternal countries in all areas of public life. Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is developing in width and depth in all area. Direct ties are developing among the autonomous republics, oblasts, and krays of the USSR and the aimaks of the MPR, among the cities, related ministries and departments, enterprises, cultural-educational institutions, and public organizations in the two countries.

Broad reciprocal propagandizing is being carried out with regard to the domestic and foreign policy of the MPRP and the CPSU and the achievements of our two nations in socialist and communist building. The Federation of Mongolian Organizations of Peace and Friendship, the Society of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship, and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society are collaborating closely and fruitfully in this area. The cooperation among these organizations is carried

out on a broad scale on the basis of a long-range plan and encompasses, in particular, such forms of mass-political work as the holding of friendship weeks, fortnights, and weeks. Days celebrating the republics, oblasts, and krays, and the specific branches of the USSR national economy, MPR and USSR Culture Days and exhibitions, various conferences, meetings, exhibitions, competitions, and performances by individual artists and groups are organized. Reciprocal trips are organized for advanced workers and production innovators along the society lines. For example, during recent years alone, our country has been visited by the initiators of a comprehensive system for controlling the quality of industrial output in Lvov; vegetable husbandrymen from Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray; the famous construction worker N. A. Zlobin; the well-known physician G. A. Ilizarov; and many others. The famous people of labor from the Soviet Union participate in the conducting of demonstration schools, conferences on scientific practice, methodology seminars, and meetings and discussions, which have become beneficial measures in the matter of introducing the very rich Soviet experience in industry and agriculture, construction, and other branches. It is pleasant to note with a sense of gratitude the complete assistance and cooperation in conducting these measures, on the part of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar.

Please allow me to express to the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the USSR to the MPR, to you, Comrade Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov, and to all the personnel at the Soviet Embassy, heartfelt thanks for the large contribution to the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and complete cooperation between our countries, and for the constant support provided in the operation of the friendship societies.

Comrades! Within the framework of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, USSR Days will be held, using as an example the achievements of Uzbek SSR in communist building. We warmly hail the persons sent from Soviet Uzbekistan, headed by Chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Narmakhomadi Dzhurayevich Khudayberdyev, who came here to participate in the measures to be carried out on those Days, and we say to our dear guests, "Welcome!"

Soviet Uzbekistan is a well-developed Soviet republic, which has at its disposal a powerful modern industry, a highly mechanized agriculture, and a flourishing culture. During the past ten years alone, the volume of industrial production in the republic almost tripled. Uzbekistan's industry today produces a broad variety of output, including output from those branches which determine and which represent modern achievements in the scientific-technical revolution.

Uzbekistan today produces more than 6 million tons of cotton a year, and has become the chief base of cotton raising in the Soviet Union. The number of irrigation systems that have been built in the republic is so large that the blue ribbon of their canals could circle the earth 3 times at the equator.

Striking changes have occurred in the spiritual life of the nation of Soviet Uzbekistan. Today more than 36,000 scientific workers work there. With regard to the development of the hospital network and the number of doctors, Uzbekistan outstrips such countries as France and Italy, and the republic has more students per 10,000 persons of population than West Germany or Japan.

The remarkable successes achieved by Soviet Uzbekistan are the result of the selfless labor of the workers in industry, the toilers on the fields, and the intellectuals in the republic. They are the fruits of the friendship of all the nations in the Soviet country, and the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

Within the framework of the USSR Days, using as an example the achievements of Uzbek SSR in communist building, various meetings will be held; well-known performing groups and performing artists will perform; there will be a festival of Uzbek films; and there will be exhibitions, including the exhibition "The Science, Technology, and Economy of Uzbek SSR," and an exhibition of Uzbek Depictive and Folk Decorative-Applied Art.

USSR Days, using as an example the achievements of Uzbek SSR in communist building, will make it possible for the Mongolian workers to become broadly acquainted with the remarkable achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan in all areas of public life, and will serve as an important contribution to the further reinforcement of the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet nations.

Comrades! The Mongolian nation is meeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor successes.

The planned assignments of the first nine months in industry, agriculture, trade, transportation, communication, and other branches of the national economy are being fulfilled successfully. Our glorious animal husbandrymen during the current year are raising 9.5 million head of young animals. This year has also been one with a good harvest. Harvesting and preserving without any losses all that which has been grown by the stubborn labor of our vegetable husbandrymen, laying in supplies of fodder for the livestock, and promptly completing the preparations for the winter -- those are the very important tasks that are confronting our workers.

The nationwide socialist competition in honor of the glorious jubilees has extended throughout our country. A measure that is receiving broad scope is the movement for the complete assimilation of production capacities, the increase in the effectiveness of production, and the improvement of the quality of output, and for the prompt fulfillment of the plan for export shipments to the USSR with regard to all the quantitative and qualitative indicators, as well as the assimilation and introduction of the very rich Soviet experience.

In this matter an important role will undoubtedly be played also by the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month that is opening today. During this month, as has been the case previously, high-productivity fortnights, weeks, and days will be conducted.

On the days during this month it is planned to carry out specific measures for the further extension of the movement of international "Friendship" brigades and crews; for the purpose of increasing the extent of training provided to our workers with reliance upon the experience of highly trained Soviet specialists; and for studying and applying the experience of the autonomous republics, oblasts, and krays of the USSR in the aymaks and cities that maintain direct contacts with them.

A large amount of attention will be devoted to propagandizing the achievements of the heroic Soviet nation in communist building, the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, the essence and importance of Leninist friendship and international cooperation between the MPR and the USSR, and the growing assistance of all kinds by the Soviet Union. Lectures and discussions will be held everywhere, dealing with the achievements of the Soviet nation in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as photographic exhibitions, motion-picture festivals, meetings, evenings, various competitions, and many other measures.

The friendship month has been called upon to become a true school for the mastering of the very rich experience of the Soviet nation in communist building.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, and every measure in it, will undoubtedly become the expression of the utter devotion that the Mongolian nation has for its Leninist friendship with the great Soviet nation, that inexhaustible source of the development and flourishing of our country. And this is also no doubt that the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month will make a new contribution to the further reinforcement and deepening of the indissoluble friendship and close cooperation between our fraternal nations, to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MNRP Congress by our nation, and to the successful carrying out of the planned assignments for this year.

Long live the eternal indissoluble fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet nations!

Glory to the MPRP and the CPSU, the organizers and inspirers of all the victories and achievements of our fraternal nations!

Long live peace throughout the world!

5075
CSO: 1819/18

MPRP CC STATEMENT ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1437 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] In a document published in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the MPRP Central Committee urges people to put into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, to fulfill and exceed the plan quotas for the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, to achieve new successes in propaganda and assimilation of the far-reaching experience of the socialist and communist creation of the Soviet people that is of worldwide historical importance.

The appeals of the MPRP Central Committee praise the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union; they contain congratulations in honor of the coming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, established by the great V. I. Lenin and the fearless D. Sukhe Bator; and they glorify the friendship of the inviolable family of socialist cooperation.

The MPRP Central Committee sends brotherly greetings to the Communist and Workers' Parties and calls for strengthened unity and solidarity among communists of the entire world. The greetings read: "Let unity and solidarity among communist of the world be firmly established on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

In the second part of its statement, the MPRP Central Committee wished three fraternal nations of Indochina great success in building a new life and hailed warmly the courageous people of Afghanistan who are upholding the achievement of the April revolution and fighting consistently for the creation of a new, just, democratic society.

Warm greetings were sent to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are speaking out for peace, democracy and social progress, and against the forces of imperialism and reaction. The document expresses a militant solidarity with the courageous champions of freedom, democracy and socialism in its ardent greetings to the Arab peoples who are languishing in fascist torture chambers and fighting against Israeli repression and imperialist aggression.

The MPRP Central Committee made the following appeal: "Peoples of the world, let us decisively repel the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism."

In its appeals, the MPRP also praised the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new epoch of humanity's transition from capitalism-to socialism; and congratulatory praise was offered in honor of Marxism-Leninism and in honor of the CPSU of the Soviet people.

The MPRP Central Committee wished the heroic Soviet people new successes in their work of putting into practice the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

9967
CSO: 1819/15

MEETING DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1546 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The peaceful foreign policy and the consistent struggle of the USSR and other socialist countries against war and in favor of halting the arms race, along with their constructive suggestions, create favorable conditions for realizing the goal set forth in the U.N. charter: to save humanity and future generations forever from the horrors of war; to defend peace and develop international cooperation. This observation was made by L. Dugarzhab, a member of the presidium of the Mongolian Association to Aid the United Nations and deputy mayor of the city of Ulaanbaatar. He appeared today at a crowded meeting of workers from the production association of wool-processing enterprises which was dedicated to international action for disarmament.

Academician A. Sodnom, a member of the presidium of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace and rector of the Mongolian State University, also spoke at the meeting. He emphasized that the commitment of the USSR against first use of nuclear arms, made at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly, is the most practical step on the path to preventing a nuclear catastrophe, and can lead to practical results in nuclear disarmament negotiations. The academician declared that the Mongolian people urge other nuclear powers to follow the [words indistinct] example of the Soviet Union.

The meeting ended in an angry protest by Mongolian workers against the growing militaristic preparations of the United States and its NATO allies. The meeting participants decisively demanded of the administration of the United States an immediate rejection of the immoral plans to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to stop production of new types of lethal weapons.

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CSO: 1819/15

STATEMENT OF DISARMAMENT ISSUED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Saving humanity from the threat of nuclear war is a major problem that must be solved without delay due to the current conditions of aggravation of the international situation through the fault of reactionary policies and actions of imperialist forces and exceedingly aggressive alignments of American imperialism. This is according to a statement being distributed here by the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace. It emphasizes that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries contrast their concrete and practical initiatives for halting the arms race and strengthening the fight for disarmament to the dangerous policies of imperialist reaction in the leadership of the United States, which counts on increasing complications of the international situation. The unilateral commitment made by the Soviet Union against first use of nuclear weapons was an historic step that received the support and gratitude of all progressive humanity.

The committee's declaration states that the Mongolian community, together with the peaceful forces of this planet, wholly and completely supports the new constructive suggestions of the Soviet Union "On an Immediate Halt to the Arms Race and [words indistinct] Efforts to Eliminate the Threat of Nuclear War and Secure the Safe Development of Nuclear Energy", brought forward at the 37th repeat 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, and considers that approval of these suggestions [words indistinct] by the General Assembly arises directly from the goals and tasks set forth in the U.N. Charter.

Nothing that in all corners of the world an international week of activities for disarmament is beginning in accordance with the decision of the first special session of the U.N. General Assembly on questions of disarmament held in 1978 repeat 1978, on the initiative of the MPR, the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace expresses in the name of [words indistinct] and henceforth will make its contribution to the [words indistinct] and democratic forces [words indistinct] armament and for universal and complete disarmament.

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CSO: 1819/15

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 23 Oct-1 Nov 1982

Cooperation in Asia

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Today the newspaper UNEN published an editorial, "Appeals for New Achievements". It was devoted to appeals by the MPRP Central Committee in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

UNEN writes that the appeals from the MPRP Central Committee for the Great October anniversary provide a new impulse for further development of the political and labor activity of Mongolian workers and inspire them to reach new achievements. The current October holiday is remarkable in that it is occurring in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the great union of free peoples--the USSR. The Soviet people will be joined in their celebration of this historic holiday by peoples of the countries of socialist cooperation and all progressive humanity on our planet. In the last six decades the appearance of the Soviet country has changed truly beyond recognition. The editorial emphasizes that a striking confirmation of this is the birth of a new historic community--the Soviet people in the land of a former monarchy, where colonialism and national exploitation reigned. The MPRP Central Committee wished the great Soviet people many new successes in their goal of putting into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The MPR supports the struggle for the protection of peace and security in Asia and for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation based on equal rights between the states of this continent. UNEN notes that in its statement, the MPRP Central Committee called for development of a collective fight to turn Asia into a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation.

U.N. Resolution on Kampuchea

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The Kampuchean people are overcoming successfully the horrible consequences of the criminal régime of Pol Pot. A MONTSAME commentator writes that they are following a path of normalization of life in their country, of rebuilding the ruined economy and culture. People's Kampuchea, building and

courageously defending its peaceful future, has broad international support. In light of this, the adoption by the General Assembly at its current session of an unfounded and fundamentally unlawful resolution on the so-called "Situation in Kampuchea" elicits surprise and censure. The Mongolian community is in complete agreement with the evaluation of this issue made by the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN. It characterizes the resolution as a mistake.

In an article from 30 October, NHAN DAN draws attention to the fact that Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, emphasized in a note to the U.N. Secretary General that the so-called "Kampuchean Problem" does not exist and therefore such discussions within the United Nations represent gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and contradict the U.N. charter.

In the MPR a great deal of importance is assigned to preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and constructive suggestions of the conference of foreign ministers of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam], Laos, and the NRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. The MONTSAME commentator emphasizes that the international position of Kampuchea and other fraternal nations of Indochina is firmly reinforced by the authoritative and broad support and help of the Soviet Union and other nations of socialist cooperation. This support guarantees that vain attempts of hostile anti-Kampuchean forces are doomed to fail.

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CSO: 1819/16

POLISH WORKERS' MOVEMENT EXHIBIT OPENS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1947 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] An exhibit opened today at the V. I. Lenin Museum that is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement. It was organized by the Institute of Social Sciences of the MPRP Central Committee, the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Association.

There are approximately 200 repeat 200 displays in the exhibit illustrating the formation and development of the Polish workers' movement and the historic path of the Polish United Workers Party. The exposition provides graphic evidence that the working class and laborers of Polish People's Republic, under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the Polish United Workers Party, and with the help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have managed in a short time to turn a once-backward country of capitalist Europe into a modern country with advanced industry.

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CSO: 1819/15

NEW LOCOMOTIVES DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Workers in the railway system of People's Mongolia have some large and crucial tasks before them in the current five-year plan: they are to increase the volume of transport by 32-42 percent, and freight turnover by 33-37 percent.

It is not easy to accomplish this with the aging "TE-2" diesel locomotive. Therefore a decision was made to renew the locomotive fleet with new, more powerful machines.

The first 5 "2M-62" locomotives appeared on the MPR railway system in November 1980. M. Tsesuren, Hero of Labor of the MPR, received the new machine; he works as director of the Darhan locomotive depot. The old locomotive driver says that the new locomotives are noted for their high reliability, simplicity of design, and convenience of operation. He speaks with gratitude of his Soviet colleagues, V. Sidenko, locomotive driver, and A. Khalaimov, electrician, who helped their Mongolian comrades master the new technical equipment.

Last year another five new locomotives appeared on the country's railway lines. In this way the collective of the Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Factory imeni the October Revolution made a concrete contribution to the more rapid refitting of MPR railway transport.

Today in Mongolia 17 new locomotives are in operation. The MPR is one of 11 countries in the world to receive machines from the Voroshilovgrad workers.

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CSO: 1819/15

BRIEFS

NEW FUEL COMPLEX--Today the powerful din of new construction fills the Herlen valley. Here, not far from the capital of the MPR, the largest fuel-energy complex in the country is being built at Baga nuur. This is the fourth year that a large detachment of Soviet and Mongolian workers and specialists has been working; their intermediate goal is to bring the capacity of the coal pit to one million tons by the end of the year. The projected capacity of the Baga nuur cut is several times greater than this.

Only high technology equipment will be used in the open-pit coal mining. Moving excavators have already been installed. In open-pit excavation work they can move up to 40 tons of rock per minute. In Baga nuur there are 40-ton pit dump trucks in operation.

Along with the large-scale production units, a well-designed miners' village with multi-story residential buildings is under construction. An industrial base has been created to ensure high rates of construction-installation work in the future; specifically, a maximum capacity central fuel and electric station has been built. The international collective has been assigned the crucial task of completing by 1990 construction of the complex that has been designated to play an important role in the industrialization of the country. It will be the work of young hands--of the people who comprise the majority of the population of the new city on the map of Mongolia.
[Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1509 GMT 21 Oct 82] 9967

LUMBER INDUSTRY DISCUSSED--Lespromkhoz [timber industry enterprise] in the city of Suhbaatar is the main enterprise of the MPR timber and wood-processing industry. It provides more than half of all the construction lumber. The city's wood-processing enterprise manufactures prefabricated buildings, paper, and plywood products.

In recent years the wood-processing industry has started to play an important role in the structure of the national economy of this country. New factories such as the Ulaanbaatar and Tosontsengel combines have been built, which put out varied products from contemporary furniture to traditional yurt frames. In the near future the assortment and volume of the industry's products will increase significantly when a new furniture-cardboard combine begins operation in Ulaanbaatar.

Accelerated development of the timber and wood-processing industry will allow the demands of the country for basic types of wood products to be met by domestic production. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1941 GMT 22 Oct 82] 9967

FOREIGN TRADE--Foreign trade plays a special role in the development of the country's economy and culture. Every year the responsibility of foreign trade organizations increases in terms of meeting the plan quotas of the national economy and satisfying the demands of the population.

This year the MPR, in addition to the traditional goods--leather and sheep-skin coats, knitted items, carpets, canned meats--exported production from the mining and ore industry. These products are becoming the Mongolian export with the most promising future. Mining and ore industry production now comprises 40 percent of total MPR exports, including cooper-molybdenum concentrates from the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" combine.

In 1982 there has been a large increase in the volume of imported consumers' goods. Special attention is given specifically to the increased import of electrical items for household use, as well as notions, personal accessories, clothing and cosmetic articles. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 23 Oct 82] 9967

MECHANIZED DAIRY FARMS--The transition of many of the dairy farms in People's Mongolia to mechanized operation eased milkers' work significantly and served as an effective factor in the sharp increase in the milk yield and improved supply of milk and dairy products to the population of the country.

Recently special holidays were held at all the republic's mechanized dairy farms honoring the "Khozyayka molochnogo morya". These celebrations are organized to mark the farms' fulfillment of the plan for production and sale of milk to the state. This traditional ceremony honoring the best milkers was especially festive at the "Gachurt" state farm, located near the Mongolian capital. This was not just a coincidence: the yearly plan there was already fulfilled by the beginning of October.

In the festive surroundings, in the presence of veterans of the farm, the milkers from the "Gachurt" state farm took on additional commitments in honor of the coming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. From the herd under their care they will milk 100,000 kilograms of milk above the plan quota. Milkers from the Altantsogt Somon central [words indistinct] dairy farms of the republic will follow the example of this collective. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1551 GMT 25 Oct 82] 9967

NEW CERAMICS LABORATORY--The Building Ceramics Laboratory, built with the help of Bulgaria and the GDR, given free of charge, has begun operation. It is equipped with modern instruments manufactured in the GDR. An X-ray machine, a spectrophotometer, polarization microscope, and other instruments provide the means for fine analysis of raw materials and products before and during the process of ceramic production.

Specialists for the new laboratory, which has become an important subdivision of the production-scientific construction institute in Ulaanbaatar, were trained in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the GDR, and did apprenticeships at enterprises in the fraternal nations. Scholars at Greiswald University (GDR) are conducting initial-adjustment experimental work together with Mongolian specialists.

The new laboratory will be of great importance in utilizing local construction materials and mineral raw materials, and in work on formation of a new quality of construction materials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

COOPERATION AIDS CONSTRUCTION--The Darhan house-building combine imeni the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution is supplying its products to the most important new construction sites in the country and it contributes to the realization of the city-building program. In the last 5 years the combine has supplied more than 6,000 modern, comfortable apartments.

There is an international collective of specialists and workers at the combine who are united by a common goal. Soviet instructors taught different specializations to 600 young Mongolian workers. This is one of the examples of fraternal cooperation between the working class of two countries. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

CONFERENCE ON QUALITY MANAGEMENT--Questions of putting into practice the goals set forth by the 18th MPRP Congress for improving management of production quality were discussed at a seminar-conference organized by the MPRP Central Committee.

N. Mishigdorj, section head of the MPRP Central Committee, presented a report on "The Front Line in the Fight to Improve Quality of Work". He emphasized that improving the quality and efficiency of work in all areas is the most important task in the current stage of the construction of socialism.

D. Molomjamts, D. Gombojab, and B. Altangerel, all members of the politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, attended the seminar-conference.

For the seminar-conference participants, there will be a teaching demonstration of quality management at the Ulaanbaatar carpet factory imeni W. Pieck, where the Soviet experience in this area has been implemented. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1542 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--To date this year 505,500 tons of grain, almost 108,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables have been harvested in this country. This is considerably more than for the same period last year. In its regular report, the MPR Central Statistical Bureau also notes that the year's quotas have been exceeded by grain growers in important grain belts, such as the Tob and Bulgan Aymags.

Livestock farms, especially the mechanized dairy farms, have produced more than 154,000 tons of silage and have exceeded the plan quota. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

YOUTH IN LIVESTOCK-BREEDING--In the city of Altay there has been a gathering of young livestock-breeders, holders of Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League travel passes, and their directors.

In the Gobi-Altay Aymag since 1971, more than 1800 young men and women have come to work in livestock-breeding and farming, using Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League travel passes. This year they raised 105,600 head of young animals.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Aymag Committee conducts a good deal of work toward improving the education of young people. In the last 3 years, 546 people have furthered their education and more than 160 people have entered institutions of higher and specialized education. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1536 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

MONGOLIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--The Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] has hosted a political and cultural ceremony on occasion of the Mongolian People's Republic Independence Anniversary on 26 November. The ceremony was attended by MPR ambassador to Cuba Bombosurenguin Dashdavaa and Mongolian students in Cuba. Francisco Pividal Padron, vice president of the Cuba-Mongol Friendship Association, referred to Mongolia's great political, economic and social achievements, which have provided the country with a strong socialism. The ceremony also commemorated the 20th anniversary of the Cuba-Mongol Friendship Association. [FL192030 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82]

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